Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend paragraph beginning at line 13 of page 1, as follows:

-- Organic light-emitting devices have advantages, ~~e.g~~ e.g., a wide viewing angle, a short response time, a high contrast ratio, a high light-emitting efficiency, but also have disadvantages, ~~e.g~~ e.g., a short life-time compared to that of conventional LCD (liquid crystal display), and a difficulty in adjustment of color balance due to the differences of life-time between LED devices of red, green and blue. To overcome these disadvantages and to ensure stability and reliability of an organic light-emitting devices, various trials and techniques have been researched and developed. For example, for the ease of processibility, glass or metal lid containing moisture absorbent (e.g, calcium oxide (CaO), or barium oxide (BaO), and so on) are adhered to the substrate by UV-curable epoxy-based adhesives to inhibit the deterioration of the light-emitting devices through blocking of penetration of moisture and oxygen. However, the above encapsulation method implicates problems, such as, difficulties in lightening and thinning (>2mm) of the device, and moreover, it is impossible to materialize bendable next generation of LED by the above method using the glass or metal lid. --

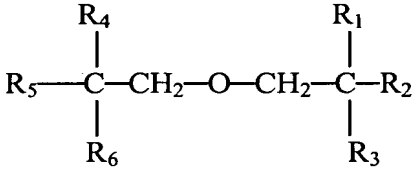
Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 5 of page 2, as follows:

--Various ~~method~~ methods to overcome the disadvantages implicated in the organic light emitting devices encapsulated by the glass or metal lid such ~~that~~ as the method for encapsulation using plastic lid, disclosed in Korean published patent No. 1999-0088334), method for encapsulation by physical or chemical deposition process, disclosed in Korean published patent Nos. 1999-0031394 and 1999-0038057, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,188,901, 6,268,695, 6,224,948, 6,207,239, 6,228,436, 5,902,641, 6,217,947, 6,203,854, 5,547,508, and 5,395,644, method for encapsulation by spin coating process or molding process encapsulating siloxane polymers on the organic light emitting devices, disclosed in U.S. Pat.

Nos. 5,855,994 to Hans Biebuyck et al. of IBM, and 5,734,225, Korean published patent Nos. 1999-0044520, and 2000-0023573, a method of blocking a penetration of moisture and oxygen by covering the device with shield glass, followed by filling silicone oil between the device and shield glass, disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,962,962. --

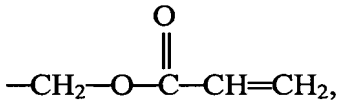
Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 15 of page 3, as follows:

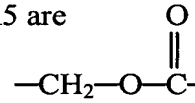
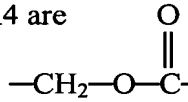
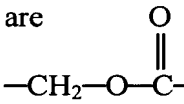
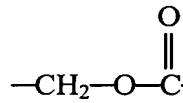
--As described above, first object of the present invention can be achieved by polymer having, as repeating unit of backbone, one to four pentaerythritol acrylate ~~monomer~~ monomers represented by formula I or formula II, depicted as below, that is, homo-polymer from one monomer, co-polymer from two monomer, ter-polymer from three monomer, or tetra-polymer from four monomer:

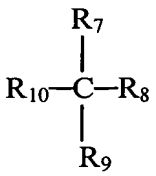


(I)

wherein:

R1, ~~R2. R3. R4. R5.~~ R_2, R_3, R_4, R_5 and R6 are  ,

or R1, R2, R3, R4, and R5 are  , and R6 is ~~-CH2OH~~ CH_2OH; or R1, R2, R3, and R4 are  and R5, and R6 are ~~-CH2OH~~ CH_2OH; or R1, R2, and R3 are  , and R4, R5, and R6 are ~~-CH2OH~~ CH_2OH; or R1, and R2 are  ; and R3, R4, R5, and R6 are ~~-CH2OH:~~ CH_2OH;



(II)

wherein:

at least one of R7, R8, R9, and R10 is $-CH_2-O-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{C}-CH=CH_2$, and the ~~remaining is CH2OH~~ remainder of the groups are CH_2OH. --

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 12 of page 4, as follows:

-- ~~Poly(pentaerythrithol acrylate)~~ Poly(pentaerythritol acrylate) for encapsulation of organic or polymeric light-emitting device, polymerized from the monomers dipicted as formula I or II, has superior adhesiveness to the glass or plastic substrate compared to conventional thin film material for encapsulation, and encapsulated organic or polymeric light-emitting device has superior flexibility. –

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 18 of page 4, as follows:

-- One to four monomer depicted as formula I or II, used for polymerization of ~~poly(pentaerythrithol acrylate)~~ poly(pentaerythritol acrylate) for encapsulation of organic or polymeric light-emitting device, according to the present invention may be used in the range from 0.1 to 99.9 wt % based on total weight of reactant. --

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 22 of page 4, as follows:

-- The first object of the present invention also can be achieved by physically mixed polymer blend of said ~~poly(pentaerythrithol acrylate)~~ poly(pentaerythritol acrylate) and other

polymers. Polymers other than ~~poly(pentaerythrithol acrylate)~~ poly(pentaerythritol acrylate) may be used in the polymer blend in the range from 0.1 to 99.0 wt % based on the total weight of the polymer blend. –

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 5 of page 5, as follows:

-- The thin film material for encapsulation may be further comprise moisture absorbent, for example, magnesium, calcium, silica gel, zeolite or alkali metal. By the addition of the moisture absorbent, penetration of moisture or oxygen can be blocked effectively, so that, the effect of elongating the lifetime of the organic or polymeric light-emitting device can be enhanced. –

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 10 of page 5, as follows:

-- The other object of the present invention is to providing a method for encapsulating organic or polymeric light-emitting device using said ~~poly(pentaerythrithol acrylate)~~ poly(pentaerythritol acrylate). –

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 13 of page 5, as follows:

-- The encapsulation method is divided into wet process and dry process. First, the wet process comprises the steps of mixing ~~poly(pentaerythrithol acrylate)~~ poly(pentaerythritol acrylate) monomer(s) represented by formula 1 or formula 2, and optical or thermal polymerization initiator in the range of 0.01 to 99 wt % of based on the total weight of a mixture; coating the mixture on the organic or polymeric light-emitting device using said ~~poly(pentaerythrithol acrylate)~~ poly(pentaerythritol acrylate) by direct spin coating, bar coating, spreading or immersing the device into the mixture; and initiating polymerization step by irradiating ultraviolet ray to the the mixture or heating the mixture. –

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 22 of page 5, as follows:

-- In the above described process, the wet process may be accomplished by adding polymer(s) other than ~~poly(pentaerythrithol acrylate)~~ poly(pentaerythritol acrylate) in the range of 0.01 to 99 wt % based on the total weight of polymer, or by adding moisture absorbents, such as magnesium, calcium, silica gel, zeolite or other alkali metal. By the way, it is also possible to form separate moisture absorbents layer before or after the polymerization step. –

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 4 of page 6, as follows:

-- Second, the dry process comprises the steps of mixing ~~poly(pentaerythrithol acrylate)~~ poly(pentaerythritol acrylate) monomer(s) represented by formula 1 or formula 2, and optical or thermal polymerization initiator in the range of 0.01 to 99 wt % of based on the total weight of a mixture; coating the mixture on the organic or polymeric light-emitting device using said ~~poly(pentaerythrithol acrylate)~~ poly(pentaerythritol acrylate) by PVD (physical vapor deposition) or CVD (chemical vapor deposition) method; and initiating polymerization step by irradiating ultraviolet ray to the the mixture or heating the mixture. In the above described process, the wet process may be accomplished by adding polymer(s) other than ~~poly(pentaerythrithol acrylate)~~ poly(pentaerythritol acrylate) in the range of 0.01 to 99 wt % based on the total weight of polymer. –

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 24 of page 6, as follows:

-- Referring to FIG. 1, transparent glass or plastic materials may be used as substrate(1). First, ITO electrode(2) was coated on the substrate(1), thereafter, hole transporting layer(3) was formed on the ITO electrode(2). Then, light-emitting layer(4) and electron transporting layer(5) were coated on the hole transporting layer(3) by vacuum

deposition process. Representative electron transportating material having light emitting property for light-emitting layer(4) and electron transporting layer(5) is Alq3 (tris(8-quinolinolato)aluminum). Subsequently, metal electrode for anode was deposited on the center of the light-emitting layer(4) and electron transporting layer(5). For polymeric light emitting device, the layers (3) and (5) can be omitted. --